Mr. Gutbrie is a strong man, intellectually and physically. He is more than siz'y years old, but has been little in public life, owing to the antagonism of his pelitical views to those which prevailed in Louisville and Kentucky during the better portion of his mature life. Forty years ago, when he was not nearly so rich as he is now, he came in collision with Mr. Clay in the fierce controversy between the backrupt and the solvent portions of the people of Kentucky, engendered by the creation of a new Court to uphold Stop-Laws in a season of general embarrassment, whence the terms of "New Court" and "Old Court" parties. Mr. Clay was an "Old Court," Mr. Gutbrie s " New Court " man. and the antegonism thus engendered continued to the death of the former. Hence Mr. Gutbrie became a Jackson man, and in due time was dubbed a . Democrat," which, ashe is about the most decided aristocrat in Kentucky, was of about the average impropriety. Mr. Guthrie is very rich, very independent in his notions, a heavy slaveholder, and a very determined champion of Siavery. He has been a Member of the Kentucky Senate, of the last Constitutional Convention of that State, and presided over the Treasury Department under President Pierce with decided ability. He is at teart for a Protective Tariff, but thinks the rose would smell sweeter or less rankly by some other name. He is rather opposed to public robbery, and would make a better President than the Sham Democratic party has ever yet elected.

-We have thus given a brief but frank and entirely candid account of Mr. Guthrie so far as we know him. Of his chances or wishes as to the nomination proposed, we have no knowledge and little curiosity. So far as the public service is concerned, we apprehend that whether one or another receives the next Democratic nomination for President will make little difference, but we should prefer to have an opposing candidate whom it will be an honor to best.

The bill now pending in the Legislature to authorize the life members of benevolent and charitable societies to vote by proxy at the meetings of the societies, is so just and so necessary-if a fair expression of opinion be desired-that no reasonable objection has been or can be urged against it. The bill is just, for every one can vote by proxy if he chooses. It is necessary, if the fair expression of opinion be desired, for no building could sustain anything like a half of the members of any one of the great institutions of benevolence. And if these societies are to be controlled by the members, it can only be done in this manner. If, on the contrary, a few men or a few officers are to control the decisions and actions, and thus make close corporations of these gigantic sources of influence, the bill shou'd be defeated.

The remonstrance against the bill is supposed to embedy all that can be said against it, and that is very little, as we proceed to show. The remonstrants say:

1. They are not "assured that the constituency desire any such change." The reply is simple; the constituency need not use the power conferred. 2. The plan is new. We reply that novelty is not necessarily unwise. 3 and 4. The plan is liable to great abuse, because the business of those Societies is presented in an annual meeting, and publicly discussed and settled by the vote of those who have heard the discussion; therefore, proxies will abuse the power given to them.

This is absurd. In fact, because the business is conducted in an annual meeting, and because it is openly discussed, and because it is simply impossible that ten thousand or fifteen thousand persons should take part in, or even hear, the debates, -or, in the baste of such a meeting, understand the bearings of each motion and each amendment; therefore, it is indisputable (unless we wish to have all these Societies close corporations, consentrating in a few members their immense power and patronage), that the constituency should entrust their proxies to honest, capable men, who will act intelligently and so act as to sustain the right

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 3, 1859.

Mr. Ould has formally applied for assistance in conducting the Sickles case. He is of opinion that the amount of labor involved, and the probable duration of the trial will be more than he can reasonably endure. His application, however, was promptly refused.

The friends of Mr. Key have engaged the professional services of James M. Car isle, but as he cannot be allowed to appear for the Government, his usefulness in the case will necessarily be somewhat circumscribed.

The defense will plead, on behalf of Mr. Sickles, temporary insanity, or uncontrolable frenzy, produced by the great provocation.

Yesterday afternoon, Judge Crawford adjourned the Grand Jury for two weeks, which is here taken as an indication of his idea of the time which will probably be consumed in the Sickles trial.

The members of the Cabinet bave urgently endeavored to persuade the President to undertake prompt retaliation against Nicaragua for the recent occurrences, but Mr. Buchanan has not responded according to their expectations. Special dispatches will go out on Tuesday to Mr. Lawar, requiring him to make immediate demands for reparation, and in case of refusal to ask for his passports. Upon this conclusion there followed another war of words. It was urged that the fortunes of the Administration might be fully retrieved by some decisive step to be taken at this moment, but the President hesitated, and complained that he had no force at his command, and, besides, that the facts

were very uncertain. The dispatches to the various legations are generally incidental to the recent alleged events in Nicaragua. Although the Congress there adjourned by law on the 31st of March, their President ha the power to prolong it for another month, and i is the general belief that he will be induced to tak that course, by advices which should have reached

him a week ago. Intelligence, upon which reliance may be placed states that Nicaragus has abandoned the amend ment to the Case-Yrissarri Treaty concerning filli busters, to which our Government emphatically objected, but still adheres to that portion affecting the transportation of troops and munitions of war across her territory without her consent. It is the decided impression that if he decides for prolonging the session, as he has been urged to do, the treaty may be ratified and accepted here.

There is a belief that Mr. Ouseley has duped Nicaragus as he did Mr. Buchanan, by negotisting a treaty of commerce and smity first, and leaving that portion relinguishing the protectorate unsettled.

The Hor. EzraClark of Connecticut was one of the few whose names were bandied during the long Lecompton struggle as ready to relapse. It has been alleged that certain agents of the Administration entered into a formal contract for his support on that occasion, and that the conditions were stipulated. The agreements and the correspondence have been seen by several persons.

The transfer of The Union establishment is not yet consummated. Mr. Wendell requires certain guaranties, and the President hesitates about them. Messrs. Hughes and Johnson withdraw as editors. when Mr. Bowman made his military proclamation. No successors to them have yet been chosen, but Mr. Dudley Mann has been suggested for the chief editor, and Mr. Eames, late Minister to Venezuela, as assistant.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1859. The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for week or two, have made presentments in the cases of A. G. Scaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, Gen Cullom late Clerk of the House of Representa-tives, and F. D. Duval of Philadelphis. The last-ta-med was a witness before the Select Committee to examine Mr. Seaman's accounts. Should the District Attorney prepare the bills of indictment, they will not be immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, that body having been discharged for two weeks. Gen Cullom, on learning the action of the Grand Jury, appeared

washington, April 3, 1859.

The President has issued his proclamation for extensive sales of public lands in Karsas and Nebraska, during July, August and September next.

Secretary Cobb, by direction of the President, is Acting Attorney General during Judge Blacks temporary absence. absence.

The Union of this morning reiterates that the dangers us controversy which has so long existed between the British and United States Governments, in regard to the true construction of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, row in process of satisfactory adjustment.

is row in process of satisfactory squatment.

Charles A. Appleton of Maine, committed suicide
by drowning himself to day. He has been subject to
fits of mental derangement. His brother, the Hon. John Appieton, Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of the remains.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3-p. tr The steamship Indian is no wabout due with four days later European intelligence, but up to this hour there are no signs of her. The weather is very thick and rainy, and there is but little chance of her making her appearance before morning.

Conviction of an Abortionist.

Boston, April 3, 1859.

The trial of Dr. David R. Brown, for causing the has resulted in his conviction. The punishment for the offense is from seven to twenty one years imprison-ment.

Grand Operatic Combination.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

Mr. Ullman settled to-day the lease of the American teademy of Music, commencing in August next, for of Music, commencing in August next, for Thus the union between the great houses ne vear. f New-York, Boston and Philadelphia under his man-

The Cochituate Water Works.

Boston, Saturday, April 2, 1859. The Cochituate water break has been repaired so hat water can flow through one pipe to the reservoir at Brookline.

Mr. Blaiscell was to-day elected Mayor of Fall

The New-Mexican Mail.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, April 2d, 1859. The New-Mexican mail of the 13th ultimo arrived at Independence this evening.

The Santa Fe Gazette office was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 12th ultimo. The fire was the

work of an incendiary.

The Kiewa Indians had been driven from the mail station at Pawnee Fork.

A dipatch from Leavenworth says, that information has been received here that the Government is going to station detatchments of Cavairy along the route to Denver City for the protection of emigrants.

Fugitive Slave Case.

HARRISEERA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.
United States Marshal Jenkins arrested a negro in
Market place this morning, supposed to be a fugitive
slave. Interse excitement ensued, but the officers elave. Interse excitement ensued, but a succeeded in getting him off to Philadelphia.

Rurning of the Steamboat Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 2, 1859.

The steamboat Augusta was burned last night, forty miles below on the Savannah River. The engineer, miles below on the Savannah River. The engineer, Henry Day, and three negroes, were drowned. The cargo, consisting of 780 bales of cotton, 40 barrels of flour, and other produce, was also consumed. The boat and cargo are a total loss; both are partly insured in New-York.

Marine Disaster.

NANTUCKET, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

The schooner Hartford of Bangor, Teage, from Boston for South Carolina, came ashore yesterday forenoon. The crew was saved, and the vessel will probably be got off.

schooner Susan and Mary Whetmore, from Calais for Norfolk, Vs., came ashore here yesterday morning. Crewsaved. Vessel tight.

The schooner Sarah Eaton of Calais, from St. John,

N. B., for Providence, struck on Nantucket Bar yes-terday merning and bilged. She will probably prove a total loss.

Balloon Ascension.

Mons. Carlingcourt, accompanied by two gentlemen, passengers, made a five balloon ascension from this sity to-day. They started from Utick at 3:20 p. m., and landed safely in Litchfield, Herkimer County, at include.

Large Fire in Boston.

Rosros, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

The Suffelk Flour Mills, occupying a building 200 feet in length, and three stories high, was destroyed by fire this morning, with about 3,000 barrels of flour, and a large number of bags of flour and grain. The fire wes probably the work of an incendiary. The mills were insured for \$50,000, mostly in this city.

During the fire, a marine named Walter Bassett, under the influence of rum, made a murderous assent on

During the are, a man, made a murderous assault on the influence of rum, made a murderous assault on twoman named Abby Nelson, with a knife, stabbing her tear the lungs, from which sae will probably dis-Officer Jellison, in arresting Bassett, was also severely

Fire at New-Orleans.

Naw-Orl Ears, Saturday, April 2, 1859... Half of the Planter's Cotton Press was destroyed by fire this morning. Five thousand bales of cotton were also consumed. Loss \$300,000; well insured.

Markets.

New-Orleans, April 1.—The sales of Corron to-day were 500 bales only, and prices are nominal; this state of affairs was owing to a false dispatch to The Piccupane that the President has received dispatches from Europe that bouilding a new commenced; Midding, 1150 lbs.; ears of the week, 37,000 bales; receipts do 38,500 bales; against 45,500 in corresponding week last year; exports \$5,500 bales; total this season, 250 000 bales; stock, 410,000 bales; increased receipts at this port, 234,500 bales; do at all the ports, 231,500 bales. Sucan dull; fully fair, 650. Moss Ponk, \$17,25. Course steady, prime 115.; sales of the week, 3,700 bags; imports, 5,250 bags; stock, 20,000 bags, against 3,450 balt year. Facility Cotton to Liverpool, 7-15d. Cixcinxart, April 2.—Florex dull, at lower and tregular prices; sales of 1,000 bbls, at \$5,45; stock on band, 65,000 bals. Wittsay dull at 24c. Provisions inactive at nominal prices.

A CARD FROM MR. ASHMEAD.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

Sin : The New-York Times of this morning contain ed an editorial article, severely reflecting on my professional and personal conduct in the management of the Cancemi and Ste. personal conduct in the management of the Cancer and phers' trials, and calculated greatly to injure my personal and professional character. The charges made in the article against me are wholly false, and I will institute, at an early day, appro-priate legal proceedings for the injury. This course will aford The Times a full opportunity to prove, before a jury, the truth of the statements contained in their archie. In justice to myself I will remark, that I am unable to understand the cause of the wanton and malignant attack thus made upon me, as I have no equaintance whatever with the Editors or paper, and it has constantly assailed and misrepresented and every occasion, since my residence in New York. JOHN W. ASHMELD.

New-York, April 2, 1859, No. 239 Pinh avenue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1859. Unable to resist the pressure occasioned by the turn of events in Nicaragus, the President wrote an spologet a editorial in The Union sesterday. which only complicates his position more effectually, and exhibits his short-comings in a light which the worst enemies of the Administration have not heretofore assumed. Nowithstanding all the recent developments and the emphatic and indignant expressions with which Sir Gore Ouseley's conduct has been cordemned in Court circles, the President still attempts to find extenuation for his own weakness at being duped in an assurance that our policy Ergland manifested. This is decidedly refreshing. in view of the fact that after a year and a half of diplomatizing, the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty has been scouted, an open alliance with England, France and Sardinia has been formed by Nicaragua, and negotiations have been completed which substantially put the Transit in their combined possession to the complete exclusion of the United States.

Nor is the President satisfied with this exhibition

of imbecility. He admits, what everybody knew, that Lord Napier was authorized to negotiate for the abregation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but says, it was accompanied with a condition that the Bay Islands should be reserved, and as that would involve either an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, a collision, or a concession of large importance, he thought it best not to adopt either alternative. In other words, he was afraid of the equences, and rather than incur these hazards, he resorted to an expedient which has proved to worse than all put together. So far as the Bay Islands are concerned, the President is under a decided misapprehension. When this overture for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made, England was engaged with the war in India, and desired to extricate herself from every difficulty with us, on whatever terms we would accept. Cotemporaneously with that proposition, she en tered into a treaty with Honduras for the recession of the Bay Islands, as an earnest of her intention to relieve that point of embarrassment. This fact is wholly inconsistent with the declaration of the President, that he meant "to insist on retaining" these islands.

The country is now told, when more than half the tern of the Administration is expired, that it patient long enough, the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be substantially carried into effect by the abandonment of the Musquito Protectorate, and the restoration of the Bay Islands. Mr. Buchanan is not precisely in a condi-tion to speak of the purposes of Great Britain, if we may judge by the latest disclosures. But he may take one thing for granted, if either or both these events should occur, a condition will be imposed, as was proposed to be done in the Palmers-ton treaty with Honduras, excluding Starry from these territories for all time. If he considers that a practical fulfillment of his policy, and the one for which he labored, it may be expected when Sir Gore Ouseley has got through with his negotiations in Costa Rica, and domiciled the British lion per manently in the Isthmus.

The President also takes occasion to say that a copy of Sir Gore Cuseley's instructions is in possession of our Government, and if they have be transcended he will be held to "rigid account."
If this language were applied to Gen. Lamar it might seem somewhat authoritative, but as it pre tends to claim an insight into the future designs o the British Cabinet, Mr. Buchanan's assumption will not command much deference. So far Sir Gore being called to account, he is more likely to be henored and promoted, after the fashion of Mr. Crampton, for he has not only fulfilled the mission for which he was detailed, but he has done far more than was ever expected, by making the President of the United States a willing and effective instrument of all his policy. He deserves a garter and an estate, for having achieved such a success, in the face of obstacles that seemed to be insupera

ble.

This whole failure is attributable to the blunder, with which the President started in organizing his Administration. It is very well known that he Administration. It is very well known that he hesitated about the appointment of a Secretary of State, and when Gen. Cass was finally selected, Mr. Buchanan substantially announced that, owing to his age, he intended to take charge of the foreign relations himself. He has attempted tha task, mixing it in with National, State, County, and Ward politics, until the whole experiment has explo a disgraceful exhibition and ruinous result The fereign affairs in the present state of the world and represented as all the nations are here, by as tute minds, required a master spirit, capable grasping our own complicated interests and the diplomacy of other governments. Instead of that, the President has undertaken a responsibility for which he was never really fitted, and peddled out State drafts, as he has done jobs and effices, to the disgust of the country, and the injury of its reputation and interests. Look at the Ministers he has sent abroad to represent National character. Look at Lamar in Nicaragua. which, after Mexico, is now the most important mission we have, and contrast him, his habits and mission we have, and contrast him, his habits and conduct, with the life, zeal, efficiency and impressive force of Sir Gore Ouseley! And this is but a single illustration. Ex uno disceomnes. It may be said, in brief, that the President's foreign policy is quite worthy of his domestic policy, and that neither has ever been paralleled in the history of the country.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2, 1259.

From Our Own Correspondent. There seems to be a hitch in regard to the bill for the removal of Quarantine, which caused so much warm debate in the Assembly, and which has been some time before the Senate. The bill was reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and was laid on the table till Monday. It is understood that the Senate will amend the bill in several particulars. Among other amendments, it will make a provision for the burial of those who may die of yellow fever in the temperary hospitals, on Staten Island, whereat some of the lead-ing advocates of the bill in the Assembly rebel and threaten to defeat it in that House if it comes back with such amendment, but I presume trey will think better of it, and do no such thing. tunate for the State that the Commission clothed with ample powers for the removal of Quarantine under present laws, should the bill hap-

pen to fail in finally becoming a statute.

Mr. Ames also reported the Assembly bill to ascertain and collect the damages caused by the destruction of property at Quarantine, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate had quite a lengthy and warm debate to-day on the question of printing the testimony taken by Mr. Spinola's Special Committee to investigtae the Metropolitan Police doings of your city and Brooklyn, also the printing of the memorial of the Police Commissioners in reply to Spino-la's report. The Senate finally, after stalking out some offensive matter from each document, voted

to print both.

The State Prison bill, which recently passed the Assembly, has not yet been reported by the Scnate's Committee on Prisons. This bill is objectionable, in that it restores the use of the "cat," authorizes the continued use of the shower bath, in effect repeals the charter of that most excellent institution the Prison Association, and also repeals the laws for the government of the County Prisons or Penitentiaries, leaving the management of those institutentaries, leaving the unrestrained control of their offi-cers. My impression is that the bill will be essen-tially amended by the Senate, or else that it will not pass that body at all, either of which would be preferable to its passage with its present objection-

Among the numerous bills before the Grinding Committee is one, introduced into the Assembly about two mouths ago by Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary Committee, in regard to Divorces, which, in addition to the causes in which a divorce may now be decreed by the Supreme Court, adds willful desertion by either party for a period of

three years, and neglect to perform the duties imposed by the marriage relation; also, continuous and repeated instances of cruel treatment by either party, so as greatly to impair the health darger the life of the other party for a period of one year next preceding the application for divorce These provisions apply only to persons whe shall have been residents of the State for a period of five years next preceding an application for divorce, thus effectually shutting out the nuisance with which the Courts of Indiana have been afflicted of flood of applications from residents of other

States. Among the quiet, innocent looking little bills which are trying to worm their way through the Legislature, is the following, which may be all right, and may mean a new lease at \$5,000 per year on the West Washington Market property worth \$50,000 per year. Here the "little joker" is. The readers of THE TRIBUNE, after looking in the face, can judge for themselves of his

intentions:

"Section 1. Section seven of arilole first of title five, chapter nime of part first of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as hollows:

"The Commissioners of the Land Office may from time to time leave for a term of year any of the unappropriated land which belongs to the State, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions, as they shall judge to be for the best interest of this tates, particle that such land is not afvertised for asis at public section; and such leases shall contain covenants against act shall take effect immediately."
ther "small bill" introduce Here is another "small bill" introduced by Mr. Tomlinson, entitled "An Act to suppress Licenintroduced by Mr.

It seems to have a good object in view, and it is to be hoped that its intentious are really good : "Siction I The Mayor, Aldermen and commonsity of the city of New York are hereby authorized and empowered to east and enforce such rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary, with a view to the suppression of the evil of public prostitution in said city."

Ninety-four bills had been signed by the Governor at 2 o'clock to-day, and 27 were ready for sig-nature. Of course a very large number will reach the Executive Chamber during the coming week.

[By Telegraph.]

SENATE.....ALBANY, April 2, 1859.
The following Assembly bills were reported to

vorably:
To charter the American Missionary Association.
To charter the Woman's Library of New York.

To provide for ascertaining and collecting the dam-sges caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospital buildings at Quarantine. For the removal of Quarantine.

For the removal of Quarantine.
To charter the Kane Monument Association.
The Grinding Committee report several local bills.
Mr. O. B. WHEELER called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote to print the Metropolitan Police Investigation Report, and testi nony.
Mr. NOXON opposed the motion, and it was carried, and the resolution to print again adopted.
Mr. NIXON moved to print the memorial and affidavits presented by the Police Commissioners.
Mr. MATHER moved to strike out the affidavit of John S. Folk, as disrespectful. Carried.
Mr. MATHER moved to strike out portions of the memorial of the Commissioners, as disrespectful.

Mr. MATHER moved to strike out portions of the memorial of the Commissioners, as disrespectful.

After debate, Mr. SPINOLA said that he was willing the memorial should be printed. It reflected diagrace only on its authors. He dered the Republican party to indorse the memorial which had been condemned by their own press, and much more he dared them to indorse the action of some of the Commissioners whose names were signed to it.

Mr. MATHER withdrew the motion to strike out,

Mr. MATHER withdrew the monator and the memorial was ordered to be printed.

The bill to close the Canal locks on Sunday coming up for a third reading, Mr. MATHER raised the point of order, that as the bill had tever been in the Committee of the Whole it could not be read. The point of order was sustained.

The bill was then recommitted, and this destroys all

probability of its passage.

ASSEMBLY.

A number of bills were reported complete and or-dered to a third reading—among them, the following: Relative to the duties of Police Clerk in New-York. To prescribe the powers and duties of Canal officers. To incorporate the Grand-street Railroad in Brook-

lyn.

For the protection of Gas Companies. The bill repealing the charter of the People's Loan Relief Company was reported favorably. On motion of Mr. MILLER, the rules were sus-

ended, so as to bring again before the House the bill accrporating the New York German Savings Bank, hich was lost some days since, and it was carried. Mr. SMITH moved to request informationfrom the ommissioners of Emigration, why they refuse to allow all radroads to sell tickets in Castle Garden, New-

ork. Laid over. The House then ordered an afternoon session for the third reading of bills.

ETHIOPIA AT THE GATES OF ROME.

In the first week of the past month an interesting visit was made by a very interesting personage for a most interesting purpose to the Visible Head of the Catholic Church. For many weeks previously there was talk in all the European capitals of a certain Abyssinian prince who was expected on an embassy of importance to some European potentate. It seems the Papal authorities had been apprised of the object of this much-discussed embassy; but, for reasons of their own, they tacitly allowed the press and the gossips to exhaust their surmises, and, so far, invest what was to happen with all the greater consequence. The event is over now, and the Abyssinian' prince, having accomplished the object of his pilgrimage to Rome, is free to "star it" through the rest of Europe, and appease by his sable presence some of the hungry curiceity his coming has excited.

Seven years ago it seemed good to Negoussié, King of Tigre and Samen, in Abyssinia, to abandon many of his Judaical notisms, and lean to the Christian teachings of one Mgr. Sapeto, who had but recently ventured to South-Eastern Africa as a "revival" Missionary Apostolic. Three years ago this King gave larger concessions of conscience, and soon after wholly relinquished all religious views that were not in conformity with what Mgr. Joseph Sapeto taught. The ceremony of full adhesion once over, it seemed good to Negoussié to contemplate a special mission to the Pope, by way of marking his sense of that personage's supremacy, and offering an act of devotional homage before "the chair of Peter." No sooner was this contemplated than ordered. But, until the Prince Ghiorgis (the King's own brother) and his attendant train had reached Remetofa fill this mission, Europe was wholly ignorant of its purpose; and now that it is known, Europe is wholly unable to comprehend its utility, although willing to admire its motive. A correspondent of The London Star, writing from Rome on the 12th of March, thus describes the interview in the Vatican:

"When the party were introduced to the Pope they all prostrated themselves at his feet, and the interpre-ter stated the object of their long journey. His Holi-ness kindly raised them, and asked various questions. After the novelty of the scene had somewhat absted. Empaton (the priest attending the prince) again bent low before the Pope, and pronounced an address, in which he declared that he placed at the feet of his Holiness the formal act by which Negonssid, King of Tigre and Samer, amounced that he abjured herest and adhered to all the dogmas of the Roman Catho Church, and, in eigh of which submission, he h affixed to the document his signature and seal royal. The Pope, who was greatly affected, made a suitable reply, expressing his joy at so unusual an occurrence, and then gave his rolemn benediction to the envoys sent on so pions a mission."

The same writer gives this sketch of the African Embassader:

colored skin, but uncommonly handsome and regular features. He dresses in a scarlet cloth vost, wide white trowsers, shoes, sik stockings, a manile of hon-skin on his shoulders, and a white turban. His arms are bare, the left alone bearing a thick gold braceket, the sign of his high rank. An attendant always follows him, currying a crooked sales, such as an account. Ghiorgis is a young man of twenty, with copperhim, carrying a crooked saber, such as are seen in the East. Emzaten the chaptain, is dressed all in white East. Emnaton the chaplain), is dressed all in white his wide clerical robe being bound round his waist with a sach of scarlet silk. After the interview with the Pope these "disting

uished personages" were conducted to a room in the Sacred College, where several students of the Propagands, who could speak their language, and were preparing for missionary work in their country, met them to exchange gratulations; and this done, the Abyssinian Embassador considered bimself forthwith at liberty to disport as he pleased in Europe, where he is now traveling with his colored companious. These personages are good types of their race.

Almost as black as the negro, they resemble that people in no other characteristic. Like the Arab, their hair is long and lank, and their persons thin and

stately. Their features are of an European mould, and belong to that class of physiognomy described as Grecian, while their stature is greater than the Hellenic " standard of hight " The nation to which they belong, At verigia, ranks pext after Egypt and Numidia to the scale of African civilization and calebrity. They have both a language and a literature of their own and the Ambaric, which is spoken in Tigre, is considered the original idlam of the country-at least so some British philologis's believe, and so British travelers in Africa think.

Tigre, over whose three millions of inhab tante this King Negoussié exercises a desputic sway, is the great plateau in the Nile region lying beyond the Bahar nagash country, which is the first plateau that rises on the south-eastern coast of the Red Sea. The more mountainous regions of Samen, lying west of this Tigrean platean, form a part of Negoussie's dors mone, and add about one million to his subjects. This is the highest etretch of country in all Abyssiais, and its inbabitants are the hardiest and the foremost in that part of Eastern Africa, known to the ancients as Ethi opia (the natives now call themselves Itiopians), and to us by the Portuguese designation of Abyssinia. The people are principally Pagans; some are Mohammedare; some Jews; some Christians. The natives of the Samen Mountains profess Judaism, and since the advent of Portuguese missionaries, three centuries ago, an admixture of faith and practice there, as in Tigre has been adopted, which has added to the local paganism a piebald sort of Catholicity. The trade of these districts stands high, if indeed it be not the highest, in Africa, and the Tigri are famous tanners. Their comtry is the great commercial highway of Africa north and east to Arabia and India. Slavery is common in the dominious of this dark accession to Catholicism, and the unfortunate negroes are there, as here, made its victime. Mr. Gobat, who has visited the country. declares that the slaves are "treated kindly." It is a remarkable fact that all the Tigri who in any way have imbibed Christian ideas refuse to have a part in the slave system that prevails.

More than 50,000 of Negoussie's people have already made "spiritual obeisance" to the Pops, and the Contic Patriarch of Cairo zave his archiepiscopal sanction, a few years ago, to the Abuna, or local prelate, to open two morasteries and a convent within the kingdom. As is the case throughout Eastern Africa, the Christian populations of Tigre are continually disputing about observances, especially those that mix the Mosaic with the modern customs, with those who refuse to do so. They appear to have, for the most part, sunk in ceremonial trifles the realities of the faith first preached to them with success, when Sasenice, the then Emperor of Ethiopis, embraced the Christian religion, after a series of interviews with Father Pacz in 1523. For a century afterward Catho licity took fast hold of the races, and then for another century the tenets and tendencies of its pristing paganism were woven over the creed and cust posited there by the original missionaries, until things reached such a condition that the Apostolic Missionary, who has now returned to Rome with Gaiorgis, was urable, upon his arrival in Tigré a few years ago, to discover any Christianity in the country. Since the recetablishment of a Catholic Mission, however, a revival has taken place; and one of the richest fruits of this revival has now, and as described above, borne excellent evidence to the great success which has attended Mgr. Sapeto's effort-an effort timidly, but not unhopefully, begun just twenty years ago in the heart of Tigre. Within these twenty years the ecclesiastical condition of the country has been reduced to regularity; three bishoprics have been established, and ten churches, in addition to those already existing, erected for Christian worship. The life which the King's adbesion is certain to give to Catholicity in that country must hasten the day of its entire conversion to Christianity.

THE SPIRIT OF '98 IN WISCONSIN.—The following preamble and resolutions passed both Houses of the Legislature of Wisconsin on the 17th of March. The yote in the House of Representatives was 47 to 37, and in the Senate 13 to 12, being, it is said, a strict

and in the Senate 13 to 12, being, it is said, a strict party vote:

"Hiereas, The Supreme Court of the United States has assumed appellant jurisdiction in the matter of the polition of Sherman M. Scoth for a writ of babeas corpus, presented and presecuted to final judgment in the Supreme Court of this State, and has, without process or any of the forms recognized by law, assumed the power to render that judgment as a matter involving the personal liberty of the cliner, asserted by and adjudged to him in the regular course of judicial processed upon the great writ of liberty, secured to the people of each State by the Constitution of the United States; and observed, such an assumption of power and authority by the Supreme Court of the United States to become the final arbitre of the liberty of the citizen, and to overrife and pullify States; and whereas, such an assumption of power and authority by the Supreme Court of the United States to become the final arbitre of the liberty of the citizen, and to override and nullify the judgment of the State Courts declarative thereof, is in direct conflict with that previation of the Constitution of the United States, which secures to the people the benefit of the writ of the sacropus; therefore,

**Resolved That we regard the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, in assuming jurisdiction in the case before mentioned, as an subtrary act of power, unauthorized by the Constitution, and virtually superseding the benefit of the writ of his beas corpus and prestrating the rights and liberties of the people at the foot of unlimited power.

***Resolved, That this assumption of jurisdiction by the Federal Judiciary, in the said case and without process, is an act of undelegated power, and therefore without authority, void, and of no force.

delegated power, and therefore winnot authority, vota, and on force.

"Resolved, That the Government formed by the Constitution of the United States was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

"Resolved, That the principle and construction contended for by the party which now rules in the councils of the nation, that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, step nothing stort of despotsing since the discretion of those who administer the Government and not the Constitution would be the measure of their powers; that the several States which formed that instrument, being sivereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a positive defiance by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done, or attempted to be done, ander color of that instrument, is the right remedy."

The Legislature, having concluded its business, adjourned size doe on the 21st of March.

AFFECTING INTERVIEW IN THE JAIL-A SCENE OF SORROW REPENTANCE AND REMORSE BETWEEN FATHER AND HIS DAUGHTERS.—A day or two since, Stephen J. McGroarty, esq., connsel for John Kain, now in prison awaiting a new trial for killing Single-ton, the seducer of one of his daughters, succeeded in ten, the section of the series ore than two years ago.
By the kindness of the inilor the daughters were

By the kindness of the jairor the dangeters we allowed to visit their father in his cell, when a most affecting interview took place; the girls falling on his neck and weeping like children, while from the eyes of the stern, strong man who had slain the vile destroyer of his child's honor, and had known her to fall step by step to degradation and despair, the great tears ran like rain—the agony of a heart wrang by affliction and agonized by terrible suffering to a woman's ten-

For some minutes no one of that trio spoke. Sobs bot some minutes no one of that this space. Some choked their atterance, and the memory of the fearful past awed them into silence. Their sorrow melted them to sympathy, and love and grief, remorse and repentance filled their hearts to bursting. In that moment they were purified, in that hour their errors were blotted out by the tears of deepest contrition, and atomement made to Nature and themselves.

At least one of the girls, the dishponed and avenued.

At last one of the girls, the dishonored and avenged, fell at her father's feet, and said, with still streaming "O, father, dearest father, can you forgive me?"

"Yes, yes, my child, with all my heart," was the solemn and impressive answer, "as I hope to be for-Then both his daughters knelt and received his

blessing, and a moment after he was by their side of-fering up a prayer for strength to resist temptation and avoid evil in the fature. The father embraced them tenderly again and again, and assured them of them tenderly again and again, and assert his entire forgiveness, while they promised amendment and reform, and resolved to seek comfort and support in the faith their parent recently had sought. The scene as witnessed was extremely pathetic, and such as our plain penell cannot paint. Several who

such as our plain penell cannot paint. Several who witnessed the reconcilation were, in spite of them-selves, melted to tears, and left the cell with a better opinion of that human nature which, however it may err, is always held by a golden though invisible thread to its native heaven. to its native heaven. [Cincinnati Esquirer.]

PRATH OF A MURDERER.—About a year since, Sarah J. Gould, of Lewisville, St. Lawrence County, a school teacher, was murdered by James E. Eldridge, a young man who was thought to be engaged to ner in marriage. He was tried and convicted of the murder.

but a new trial was ordered, which was soon to have taken place. But he died of consumption, in the Cat-ton jail, on the 24th inst. He left a written statement of what he called the facts in the case, which is to be EXECUTION FOR BURGLARY .- In Charleston, S. C.

on Friday last, Richard J. Foster, convicted of the crime of burglary, was executed in the fail yard. South Carolina is the only State in the Union in which burgiary is a capital crime

OPENING SERVICES OF THE THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH.

In accordance with previous annous cement, the opening services of the Third Unitarian Society of this city took place yesterday afternoon. Love before the four for commencing the exercises, the openious hall at the Northeast corner of Broadway and "hirty-second street was crowded in every available on the continuous process and many persons had to retire without gaining additional transfer of the services of the services and with a voluntary of the services of the services and with a voluntary of the services of the ser sien. The services commenced with a voluntary so. It by the choir, the Rev. Dr. Bellows offered an appropriate opening prayer, the choir chanted a pealm, and Dr Oegood rend a selection from the Scrip

tures. The hymn was sung beginning:

" Jesus shall reign where'er the sun." The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, late of Jersey City, the paster, then delivered an elequent and persuasive discourse, in the course of which he took occasion to advance many words of encouragement in references

e future of the enterprise.
The Rev. Samuel Lengrantow, of Brooklyn, of ed the concluding prayer. The congregation sange

he hymn:

"H-ar what God, the Lord, hath spoken,
Ob" my people, aint and fee, ha.

And after the benediction by the pastor, the congregation dispersed.

FIRES.

Between I and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 125 Mercer street, re-cently occupied by Mrs. Barrett as a boarding-house, but being eiscovered at an early moment it was soon extinguished, the damage sustained not exceeding 300. The building is insured for \$1,000, but in what Company we did not learn. The building was for the most part unoccupied, an old woman having charge of the premises. of the premises. FIRE IN JEFFERSON STREET.

A fire occurred in a junk shop in Jefferson street, ear the East River, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock but no damage of consequence was sustained.

Yesterday non a fire occurred in the dwelling house corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets, in consequence of a defective stove-pipe. Dawage slight. THE UP TOWN TRAVEL -If soy man, woman or

child doubts that the city needs greater facilities to get up town, he, she or it is not in the daily habit of going up and down town any of our avenue railroads, particularly about 6 o'clock in the evening. The cars of the Third avenue are so crowded at that bour in the evening, although departing every two minutes, that the President has determined to start a cur every minute and a balf. This arrangement comments April 3. At the same time, two additional night care are to be put on, so as to run one every twenty miautes after midnight, instead of every half hour; and, should the travel appear to demand it, two more cars will be put on, so as to start one every afteen minutes.

The York ville cars are bereafter to be run to Ninetysecond street, where the company have established their Yorkville station. On the Fourth of July, the ars of this road are to run to Harlem. In less than three years this road ought to be extended scross Harlem River, and up through all the string of villages to Moutt Verton. This can be done whenever the people along the line will take interest enough in the improvement to take part of the stock. The same extension will soon be demanded of the Eighth-avenue Road, ro as to run their cars at least fifteen miles from the City Hall. Can anybody tell where "up-towa" will be when the improvements that we have indicated are completed? Does anybody now alive, who has crossed the "old stone bridge" at Canal street, and found "the end of Broadway" where the Sailor's Soug Harber stood at Eighth street, believe that "up town" will be found a very few years hence this side of Harlem River ?

LAGER BEER SALOON DEMOLISHED BY ROWDIES .--Last night about 9 o'clock a gang of rowdies entered the lager beer saloon kept by Charles Jacobs, at No. 9 Leonard street, and called for drinks, which were furnished them. Having imbibed rather freely, the ruffians commenced an assault upon two of the girls in the place, striking one of them named Arna Fitzsimmens a violent blow in the face. Anna recovered herself in a moment, and seizing a heavy water pitcher, struck one of the fellows, who gave his name as Peterson, a blow in the face therewith, cutting him badly over the left eye.

The rowdies then commenced assaulting indiscriminately every one in the place, and demolishing everything that came in their way. The doors and windows were speedily demolished, and one of the geng huries a milk-can through the window, breaking away the entire each. An alarm was raised, when the rowdies rushed into the street, fearing arrest. Two of the Fifth Precinct Officers soon reached the spot, and arrested Peterson as he was in the act of escaping. The prisoner, together with the inmates of the place, was taken to the Police Station, where Peterson alleged "that he merely entered the house to get a 'drink, and the first thing he knew he was struck in 'the face with a pitcher by the girl."

Jacobs and the girl Anna complained that Peterson, mitted the assault as above set forth. Capt. Hutchings visited the saloon, and finding the place in the condit stated, committed Peterson to the cells and discharged Jacobs and the girl. The other three rowdies managed to escape, but as they are well known they will probably be arrested to-day.

THE COUNTRY ABOUT NEW-YORK .- As yet but little has been done upon the clayey soils of Westchester, and upper Jerrey toward preparing for Spring crops; while upon the dry sandy soil of lo ver Jersey and Long Island, plowing and planting is in a fine state of forwardness. We noticed yesterday in Westchester County, that the grass was more forward than we recollect ever to have seen it before. In some fields where it had had only barely decent treatment or. opportunity of fertility from its growth without being guanced to death, the whole surface is already green, and would afford fair pasturage. In mareby lands, or wet upland mowing fields, or which there are too many, the growth is also forward. even more so than it is some years on the first of The bude of many trees, too, even upon this backward clay soil, are very forward. Current bushes are learing out; the willows that dot many a mowing field are waving their tasseled heads; the flower buts of fruit trees are all swelling, and many look almost ready to burst the encasements of their beauty. Gardens are beginning to be made; the plow has started, and farmers generally are busy with "Spring-work." Altogether, the country is more attractive than we ever saw it before in the vicinity of New-York on the first of April.

THE PEACH-BLOW POTATO,-The fellowing para-

graph was printed some time ago in THE TRIBUNE: "The Rav. J. T. Headley is now editing a manuscript work by Theophiles Revasle, keeper of the Delevan House in Albany, containing the results of his twenty-five part expectages as a farmer and bortheinterist. Mr. Recesse is a German. He made a fortune out of the market surden. The famous "Peah-Blow" protes was originated by him, from half a "merical" and half a "white," tied together and planted in sandy soil."

The Country Gentleman copies the article and appends to it the following note:

"We hope no such nonsense as this story shout the origin of a Peach-Blow potato, is to appear in Mr. Rossie's book." This we reprint to show that we appreciate the truth of the criticism. More arrant nensence never was printed, than this idea of changing the entire character of two potatoes by tying the halves together. Placts are not hybridized in that way.

FARMERS' MARKET FAIRS .- Formers are beginng to move in the right direction. We have noticed several Market Fairs in different places in this State and Connecticut, and now Massachusetts is beginning. We have before us an advertisement for a Farmers' Market Fair to be held on the 13th of April, at Hampden Park, at Springfield, for the sale or exchange sorses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm produce and implements; the Agricultural Society that owns the Park and stables, giving their use for the purpose of holding this fair, which we trust will be approved by all who attend.

POINONOUS FLOWERS.—Three children have re-cently been poisoned in Georgia by eating the flowers of the yellow jeecamine.